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CONTINUITY FOR NATIONAL 4-H CLUB PROGRAM
National Farm and Home Hour
12:30 - 1:30 p.m., E.S.T.
Saturday, July 3, 1937

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(1) AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL -- U. S. Marine Band MARINE BARRACKS

ANNOUNCER: (BG trio, pp)

Welcome, young ladies and gentlemen, to the 97th monthly National 4-H Club program. These programs are presented as a service to 1 million 300 thousand 4-H Club members of the United States, their friends and well-wishers. They are arranged by the Federal and State agricultural extension services and broadcast by 76 associated stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

(MUSIC UP TO CLOSE)

ANNOUNCER:

To present our 4-H Club reporters of the day, here's Morse Salisbury.

SALISBURY:

Ad lib description weather of day.

Now I am going to cut my remarks short today. We have an unusually interesting 4-H Club report from a group of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, 4-H members who are waiting in the NBC mid-western studios. You know, this year we are mapping for you some of the new frontiers on which the rural young folks of 1937 are working. One of these frontiers is that of beautifying the home and the farmstead. No better progress has been made in this phase of 4-H Club work than that of the Wisconsin Clubs. So we have called to the microphone today 2 members from Sheboygan county -- Anette Louhis and Melvin Raeder -- and the leader of girls' Club work in the county, Miss Viola M. Gunnison. The group is headed by a beloved veteran of 4-H Club work in Wisconsin, Wakelin McNeal. His is the next voice we hear as we take you now to Chicago.

(2) BEAUTIFUL FARMS AND HOMESTEADS -- Wisconsin 4-H Club CHICAGO STUDIOS

CHICAGO ANNOUNCER:

We return now to Washington.

SALISBURY:

Here we respond with a sharp burst of applause for the report and discussion by the Sheboygan, Wisconsin, club members, Melvin Raeder and Anette Louhis, county leader Viola M. Gunnison, and State leader Wakelin McNeal.

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Tomorrow is the Fourth of July. Therefore, the National 4-H Music Hour for today is filled with patriotic music for Independence Day. AMERICAN COMPOSERS, past and present, have given us excellent examples of the various kinds of patriotic music which folks love to hear on Independence Day.

Quite appropriately we open today's National 4-H Music Hour with a stirring march by John Phillip Sousa, the March Kind. The United States Marine Band, of which Sousa was once the leader, under the baton of Capt. Taylor Branson, the present leader, plays for us the Liberty-Bell March by Sousa.

(3) LIBERTY-BELL MARCH -- U. S. Marine Band (2-1/2 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, is our next selection. Like many other songs, the exact authorship of this song has been questioned. Careful research by musical authorities seems, however, to show conclusively that the song was written by Thomas a'Becket of Philadelphia and was first sung in 1843 in the Chestnut Street Theater in that city.

The song is sometimes called the "Army and Navy Song" because of its reference to these two branches of the Service. And it is, also, popularly known as "The Red, White, and Blue."

The United States Marine Band now plays for us Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean by a'Becket.

(4) COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.)
MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

The next selection, illustrative of the early American Patriotic Music, is Yankee Doodle. It was during the Revolutionary War that Yankee Doodle became established as one of our patriotic airs. No one seems to know exactly who wrote it. England, Holland, Turkey, Persia and Spain have laid claim to its origin.

We are told that the British troops sang it in their attempts to ridicule the American Revolutionary soldiers, but the quick-witted Yankees made the tune popular by adopting it and using it as a retort to the British.

So, regardless of the origin of the tune, the words, as we sing them, establish Yankee Doodle as an American song. Perhaps we should call it a patriotic air, since we but seldom sing the words.

The United States Marine Band will first play the original version of Yankee Doodle and then follow it at once by playing the modern version.

(5) YANKEE DOODLE (ORIGINAL VERSION)
(MODERN VERSION) -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.)
MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

Another example of patriotic music is a composition entitled "The World Turned Upside Down", which is also a traditional number since the name of the composer is not known. This is another composition which has come down to us from Revolutionary War days. The World Turned Upside Down is the name of the next selection played for us by the United States Marine Band.

(6) THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

The ever popular Hail, Columbia is our next example of Patriotic Music For Independence Day. Both the words and the music of this song emanated from a deep spirit of patriotism and both found birth at critical times in our national life. The music was not written for the words. It had already become familiar as a march, and the words were written afterwards to fit the tune.

A thorough study reveals that Mr. Fyles, leader of the orchestra in the John Street Theater in New York, wishing to compliment General George Washington, composed "The President's March" and played it when Washington was in that city during the year of his inauguration. Nine years later, when war with France was thought to be inevitable, the words were written by Joseph Hopkinson, set to the tune of "The President's March" and the song named "Hail, Columbia."

Now we hear the United States Marine Band play Hail, Columbia, by Fyles.

(7) HAIL, COLUMBIA -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

One of the songs which was most popular with the soldiers in the war between the States is Tenting on the Old Camp Ground. Both the words and the music were written by Walter Kittredge. This song is also often used at Memorial Day Ceremonies. You will enjoy listening once more to the melody of this song as the United States Marine Band plays Tenting on the Old Camp Ground by Kittredge.

(8) TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.)
MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

Next we hear the music of a song which American soldiers have sung from the time of the Revolutionary War to the present. It is "The Girl I Left Behind Me." First we hear it as the fife and drum corps played it during the Revolution and then as it is played by a modern band. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is the next number by the United States Marine Band.

(9) THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME -- U. S. Marine Band (1 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

I know that many 4-H Club members who play in your 4-H Club bands or orchestras will want to get from your library the book entitled "The Story of Our National Ballads" by C. A. Browne and learn more of the interesting background of our patriotic music than I have time to give you on this broadcast.

Suppose we turn now to the more modern patriotic music. One of the most popular songs which came out of the World War was Over There written by George M. Cohan of New York. Mr. Cohan has long been a favorite on the American stage and screen and is the composer of a large number of songs which became musical hits.

You will find yourself whistling or humming this song as we hear the United States Marine Band play Over There by Cohan.

(10) OVER THERE -- U. S. Marine Band (2-1/2 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

Another example of modern patriotic music is the composition Anchors Aweigh. This stirring march is the official song of the United States Naval Academy which is located at Annapolis, Maryland. The composer, the late Charles Zimmerman, was for many years leader of the Naval Academy Band, and he dedicated this song to the academy. This fine song Anchors Aweigh by Zimmerman is played for us now by the United States Marine Band.

(11) ANCHORS AWEIGH -- U. S. Marine Band (2-1/2 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

SALISBURY:

In celebration of our national birthday we hear our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner. It is a custom of all three of the great Service bands, namely, the United States Marine Band, the United States Army Band, and the United States Navy Band to close their concerts with the National Anthem.

(more)

May I briefly relate the story of how this song was written. You know that Francis Scott Key is the author of the words. After the British had burned the city of Washington during the War of 1812 they advanced toward Baltimore. Just outside of Washington they captured a number of American soldiers, most of whom were taken to the fleet then preparing to attack Fort McHenry. Among the prisoners was an intimate friend of Mr. Key's. Hoping to intercede for his friend's release, Key, with a flag of truce, started in a sailboat for the vessel of the British admiral. He procured his friend's release but was prevented from returning to shore because of the bombardment of the fort. All night long he paced the deck. When morning came he saw that "our flag was still there." Then, in the fervor of the moment, he wrote on the back of a letter the words of the song we now know as our National Anthem. That was in September 1814. The words were sung to music previously written by an English composer named John Stafford Smith. You will recall that on March 3, 1931, Congress officially designated The Star Spangled Banner as our National Anthem.

Delegates to each National 4-H Club Camp held annually here in Washington, D. C., have been shown the original flag which was flown over Fort McHenry that memorable night, and all of them have felt privileged, I'm sure, to see the original Star Spangled Banner.

All of you 4-H Club members who are listening to this program will want to stand as the United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson conducting, concludes our National 4-H Music Hour for today with our National Anthem, The Star Spangled Banner.

(12) THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER -- U. S. Marine Band (1-1/2 min.) MARINE BARRACKS

ANNOUNCER:

You have heard the 97th monthly national 4-H Club broadcast. It was arranged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Wisconsin State extension Service, and broadcast from Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D. C., as a Blue network presentation of the National Broadcasting Company.

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